THE FOLLOWING IS THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ANNEXES TO THE INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT UNDER ARTICLE 34:
Amended Sheets (pages 94-99)

3.32±0.035 s

2. The crystalline layered compound according to Claim 1, wherein in the layered compound the local coordination of the O atoms surrounding the Si atoms in the Si-O network is tricoordinate and tetracoordinate.

3. The crystalline layered compound according to Claim 1, wherein in the layered compound alkali metal cations and an organic structure directing agent are included in the gaps between layers of the crystal structure.

4. The crystalline layered compound according to Claim 1, wherein in the layered compound the effective gap between layers is 3 Å or more.

5. The crystalline layered compound according to Claim 1, wherein the layered compound has pores formed of skeletal sites which are silicon 5-member rings or larger.

6. (Amended) A method for manufacturing a crystalline layered compound characterized by comprising heating a raw material composition of a crystalline layered compound in the presence of an organic structure directing agent, to synthesize a crystalline layered compound with the chemical composition represented by $[(Si_{18-x} \cdot O_{38}) \cdot M_y \cdot (TMA)_z \cdot (H_2O)_w]$ (wherein TMA is a tetraalkylammonium cation, M is a cation of an alkali metal such as Na, K or Li, x satisfies $0 \leq x \leq 1.2$, y

satisfies $0.5 \leq y \leq 1.5$, z satisfies $6 \leq z \leq 8$, and w satisfies $0.02 \leq w \leq 1.5$).

7. The method for manufacturing a crystalline layered compound according to Claim 6, wherein a crystalline layered compound defined in any of Claims 1 through 5 is synthesized.

8. The method for manufacturing a crystalline layered compound according to Claim 6 or 7, wherein the organic structure directing agent is at least one selected from tetramethylammonium salts, tetraethyl ammonium salts, tetrapropylammonium salts, tetrabutylammonium salts and other quaternary alkylammonium salts and amines.

9. (Amended) A zeolite characterized by having the chemical composition (structural composition of crystals) represented by $[(Si_{36-x}T_y \cdot O_{72}) \cdot M_2]$ (wherein M is a cation of an alkali metal such as Li, Na, K or Rb, T represents Al, Ga, Fe and Ce as skeleton substituting elements, x satisfies $0 \leq x \leq 3.0$, y satisfies $0 \leq y \leq 1.0$, and z satisfies $0 \leq z \leq 3.0$), and having a micropore structure made up of covalent bonds between Si and O atoms.

10. (Amended) The zeolite according to Claim 9, wherein the lattice spacing d (Å) in the powder x-ray diffraction pattern is as described in Tables 2 or 3 below.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6.14±0.05 | 7 |
| 4.74±0.05 | 6 |
| 4.65±0.05 | 7 |
| 4.49±0.05 | 13 |
| 4.40±0.05 | 5 |
| 4.10±0.05 | 5 |
| 3.90±0.05 | 7 |
| 3.84±0.05 | 8 |
| 3.71±0.05 | 5 |
| 3.44±0.05 | 30 |
| 3.34±0.05 | 14 |
| 3.26±0.05 | 9 |
| 3.08±0.05 | 4 |
| 2.99±0.05 | 3 |
| 2.89±0.05 | 2 |
| 2.75±0.05 | 1 |
| 2.37±0.05 | 2 |
| 1.97±0.05 | 2 |
| 1.86±0.05 | 2 |

11. (Amended) The zeolite according to Claim 9, wherein the crystal structures can be described as orthorhombic with crystal lattice constants in the range of a = 18.35 ± 0.05 Å, b = 13.77 ± 0.03, c = 7.37 ± 0.03Å (space group Pnma), orthorhombic with lattice constants in the range of a = 18.35 ± 0.05 Å, b = 13.77 ± 0.03, c =

7.37 ± 0.03 Å (space group Pnnm), orthorhombic with lattice constants in the range of a = 18.35 ± 0.05 Å, b = 13.77 ± 0.03, c = 14.74 ± 0.03Å (space group Pbcm) or monoclinic with lattice constants in the range of a = 18.35 ± 0.05Å, b = 13.77 ± 0.03, c = 7.37 ± 0.03Å, β = 90 ± 0.3° (space group P21/m).

12. The zeolite according to Claim 9, wherein the local coordination of the O atoms surrounding the Si atoms in the skelton structure is tetracoordinate.

13. The zeolite according to Claim 9, wherein the skeletal structure formed by the binding of the Si and O atoms has a regular geometry.

14. The zeolite according to Claim 9, having pores with a mean size of 0.48 nm or more due to gas adsorption.

15. (Amended) A method for manufacturing a zeolite characterized by performing dehydration polycondensation of the crystalline layered compound or crystalline layered compound containing skeletal substituted elements defined in Claim 1, to synthesize a zeolite with the chemical composition represented by $[(Si_{36-x}T_y \cdot O_{72}) \cdot M_2]$ (wherein M is a cation of an alkali metal such as Li, Na, K or Rb, T represents Al, Ga, Fe and Ce as skeleton substituting elements, x satisfies $0 \leq x \leq 3.0$, y satisfies $0 \leq y \leq 1.0$ and z satisfies $0 \leq z \leq 3.0$).

16. The method for manufacturing a zeolite according to Claim 15, wherein manufacture is in a vacuum in the range of $1 \times 10^{-3}$ to $1 \times 10^{-8}$ torr as a condition for dehydration polycondensation.

17. The method for manufacturing a zeolite according to Claim 15, wherein the heating temperature for dehydration polycondensation is 400 to 800°C.

18. The method for manufacturing a zeolite according to Claim 15, wherein the zeolite is manufactured at atmospheric pressure as a condition for dehydration polycondensation.

19. The method for manufacturing a zeolite according to Claim 15, wherein the heating temperature for dehydration polycondensation is 300 to 800°C.

20. The method for manufacturing a zeolite according to Claim 15, wherein the rate of temperature rise is 0.5 to 50°C per minute.

21. (Amended) The method for manufacturing a zeolite according to Claim 15, wherein dehydration polycondensation is performed with a flow of combustion-supporting gas comprising oxygen molecules in a molecular state.

22. A catalyst or separation/adsorption material comprising the zeolite according to any of Claims 9 through 14.

23. A zeolite membrane characterized by comprising a zeolite (CDS-1) formed as a membrane on a support, said zeolite having the chemical composition represented by $[(Si_{36-x} \cdot O_{72}) \cdot M_y]$ (wherein M is a cation of an alkali metal